

and it is out of those investigations that the present book—which is fittingly dedicated to Mr. Walter Heape, a still earlier pioneer—may be said to have grown. Then we reach the developmental history of the uterus and ovaries during life, together with ovulation. This leads on to spermatogenesis, insemination, and fertilisation. Chapter VII. is concerned with the mechanism of insemination as well as the rather obscure subject of the male accessory reproductive organs. Then comes Dr. Cramer's chapter on the biochemistry of the sexual organs, leading, in the next chapter, to the problems, now becoming regarded as of such fundamental significance, of the internal secretions. The study of the foetal and maternal organisms follows, leading on to parturition, lactation, and fertility. There is a chapter on the factors which determine sex, wherein the author characteristically decides that it may be determined in various ways, and finally one on the duration of life and the cause of death.

There are nearly two hundred illustrations and diagrams, most of them excellent and some coloured. Finally, and not least important in such a work, there is a full and careful index.

A word of criticism may perhaps be added in relation to a subject the reviewer happens to have been himself occupied with. On p. 691 there is a footnote by way of setting up a sign-post to the literature of sexual psychology and particularly of inversion. There is no need to complain of its brevity, but the indications might in some respects be more helpful. Krafft-Ebing is placed first, but his *Psychopathia Sexualis*, which was an almost epoch-marking book forty years ago, has long been out of date and is now actually misleading, though an attempt has been made to revise it; no mention is made of Albert Moll, a more scientific and judicial worker than Krafft-Ebing, nor even of Magnus Hirschfeld, whose *Der Homosexualität* is almost exhaustive. Forel is only to be regarded as a vigorous amateur in this field, and Iwan Bloch—whose untimely death is now lamented—was a versatile and yet thorough scholar, rather than original worker, and not fairly represented by his popular book here named; neither, however, has contributed anything of weight to the special study of sexual inversion. The psycho-analysts have perhaps been deliberately excluded, but, however that may be, Freud's *Three Contributions to Sexual Theory*, at all events, cannot be neglected.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Soloman, H. C. and M. H. "SYPHILIS OF THE INNOCENT." Pp. 239
(United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.)
1922.

This extremely able and human book discloses evidence of persistent study and interest in the welfare of the families and relatives of Syphilitics, and has intense Eugenic value.

After due reference to the large percentage of ante-natal and neonatal deaths due to Syphilis, the authors point out the marked tendency to death during the first year of life of the baby showing definite symptoms of Congenital Syphilis at birth or soon after.

But they stress the highly important, though not yet sufficiently well recognised fact, that Syphilitic parents frequently have in their

family one or two apparently healthy and well-grown children, who seem average in every way, but whose blood on repeated tests gives a strongly positive Wassermann reaction: these children are often victims later of "Lues Hereditaria Tarda" and so suffer from severest forms of Syphilis during Adolescence. They emphasise the importance of adequate treatment of Syphilis before marriage: but failing that agree with all English workers in this important field, that the treatment of Congenital Syphilis should be preventive—*i.e.* that the mother should have treatment during each pregnancy to ensure a healthy child, this method giving infinitely better results than can be obtained by treating the child after only he is born.

Dr. Soloman emphasises the need for a good service of trained social service workers to "follow up" these cases and their families over a period of years.

MARGARET RORKE.

WESTERN RACES OF THE WORLD: being Volume V of the UNITY SERIES, edited and arranged by F. S. Marvin. Humphrey Milford: Oxford University Press, 1922, 265 pp., 12s. 6d. net.

THE previous four volumes of The Unity Series, under the able editorship of Mr. F. S. Marvin, have maintained a high standard of achievement; and "Western Races and The World" is in every way worthy of its predecessors. The editor and his collaborators have hitherto been concerned mainly with the spiritual and material progress of the Western world. In the present collection of essays the subject is extended to embrace the influence of Western civilization upon the rest of mankind.

We agree with Mr. Marvin that this development is both logical and necessary: we also agree with him that the field of thought upon which he has entered is so comprehensive in scope as to be difficult to confine within reasonable limits. But the editor has so skilfully performed his task that one is puzzled to suggest improvement either in method or in execution.

Mr. Marvin, in a short introductory chapter, gives an admirably concise and lucid exposition of the ultimate aim of true progress. The problem is in the widest sense an educational one, for the standard of world-progress at any given period depends not upon the state of civilization reached by any one country, but upon the amount of collective power and knowledge which is practically available for the use and benefit of the whole of mankind. We must learn to think, not imperially, but internationally, so that as far as is possible the art, science, and ethics of both Occident and Orient may be available to all. Mr. Marvin has invited his contributors to examine the various points of contact and interaction between the Western and Eastern races, and to estimate the value of their several contributions to the sum of human progress.

There are those, he tells us, who would deny the reality of Western advance, compared with the rest of the world; and he puts the following simple question: Is it or is it not the case that the West, *i.e.*, the greater part of Europe and its offshoots in the New World and elsewhere, possesses a far larger share than the rest of mankind of the qualities of